GERMANY

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, April, 1851. "To the Devil with the Dresden Conferences, by such chaotic confusion is no man the waser" With this indignant outburst I have more than once heard attentive politicians pass by newspaper articles on the Germanic question, as despair gradually mastered the zeal for information. And such must certainly have been the feeling of many Americans, yes, of many Germans, hving at a distance, who have had no opportunity of considering upon the spot, the secret springs of our really unpreeedented and unequaled confusion. Will you allow me to assist those who will accept my aid, to push through the labyrinth-although it will be necessary to begin with the Congress of Vienna in 1814-15

There is nothing new under the sun. Everything has already occurred under other circumstances -Formerly, just after the so-called German War for Preedom, the public sentiment of Germany demanded both popular representation and a free press, but above all, the unity of Germany in the form of a heredstary Empire. Yet then, only the house of Hapsburg was thought of, which had earlier enjoyed this dignity and was not yet unpopular enough to be ignored. As however, the wish was not for the old dismembered Empire with an imbecile Emperor, but for a genuine unity, so by giving the hereditary imperial Crown to the Hapsburgs, Prussia, along with the lesser States, would have been reduced to vassalage. To the little Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine who had united with Napoleon, this destiny had been gladly allotted, but not to Prussia, the "Protestant power of enlightenment," which, during the struggle, had formed the national germ against foreign might. Prussia was already popular chough to determine public opinion to drop the project of the Hapsburg supremacy in gratitude to the Hohenzolierns. Even Austria herself, seemed not very zealous to stand at the head of Germany. Her impotence in the East was not yet confirmed by a Russian alliance. She believed yet in a double mission, and a mission perhaps more Eastern than Western. After the unity had been given up, a Dualism, or joint exercise of the supreme authority, was proposed. But the opposition of the smaller and medium States, supported by foreign aid, was strong enough not only to destroy the real division of Germany between the two houses of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern, but also their more combined supremacy. This Prussian and Austrian project would have created an Executive of five members with seven votes; in which Austria and Prussia would have had each two votes, and Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Hanover each one, while Saxony and the little States were entirely overlooked. Was Austria really in carnest in this proposition of equality with the bouse of Hohenzollern, or did she emhad been gladly allotted, but not to Prussia, the " Pro

Prussia would have had each two votes, and havara, Wurtemburg and Hanover each one, while Saxony and the little States were entirely overlooked. Was Austria really in earnest in this proposition of equality with the house of Hohenzoliern, or did she embrace the project only because she knew beforehand that the middle and smaller States, supported by foreign aid, would reject it? Be that as it may, this much is sure, that when the German question was again taken up, about two months afterward, in Feb., 1845, Austria took altogether a different position toward Prussia. Prussia demanded, by way of indemity, the whole kingdom of Saxony for herself. She was supported in this claim by Russia, and in return justified the claim of Russia upon entire Poland. In this manner, Austria saw herself threatened at once upon two sides—on the east by avaricious Russia, on the west by aspiring Prussia, which, since the Seven Years War, there was every reason to regard with most mistrustful jealousy.

Metternich opposed in the most de ided manner these claims of Russia and Prussia. As they were not renounced, he instigated a compact between Prance, England and Austria, by which Russia and Prussia were forced to reduce their claims upon the disputed territories. No wonder that, after such material difficulties, the theoretical simplicity of the German question gradually disappeared. Beside, Prussian importance daily increased in public estimation. Not only was it the Protestant power of Education—the nucleus of the national new-birth—it pow claimed to be the champton of political freedom—inasmuch as it responded with estensible zeal to the demand for popular Representation. Free Press, &c. That Prussia in this way would gradually win public favor, and thereby in the end secure the Government to itself, was evident. To the thoughtful mind it was also evident enough that the devotion of Prussia to the liberal cause was not noble and sincere, but was a more profession to subserve its selfish policy of aggrandizement. In fact Prussia w

Prussia went to the Congress of Vienna—as, for the moment, nothing was to be achievel—completely united with Austria in the systematic suppression of liberty; in such a manner, however, that it threw upon Austria, from its position as the presiding and leading power in the Congress, the oduum of setting on foot all the reactionary measures adopted.

A Prussian memorandum of the year 1822, which was afterward made public by the London Portfolio, designates the moral shame of this secondary position of Prussia as of small consequence compared with the advantage gained in the long run from seeming as if it were drawn by Austria into unpopular measures somewhat against its will. This memorandum directly expresses the intention of so managing affairs that Austria should gradually lose to Prussia all her influence upon German politics. After the French Revolution of July, Prussia made a step in the same direction, in the material sphere, by means French Revolution of July, Prussia made a step in the same direction, in the material sphere, by means of the Zollverein, and cast also a coquettish glance upon political freedom by proposing the publication of the deliberation and public records of the Diet. In this misuse of the name of Freedom, while its sub-stance was disregarded, the Hohenzollerns were even surpassed by the medium and small States. As

even surpassed by the medium and small States. As the first used the name as a lever for their ambitious plans, so the last saw in it the anchor of their threat ened independence.

Against the dualistic progress of the Congress of Vienna and the counter plans of the three kingdoms there present, the smaller States, thirty-two in number, fell back upon the darling popular hope, and in a paper of December 20, 1814, they besought the Emperor, Francis of Austria, to assume again the imperial Crown. That nothing would come of it, they knew as well as did the public at large, and in the Congress of Carlsbad in 1819 it was mainly the medium States, which, through the organ of the then Minister von Winzigrode, assumed the protection of the constitutional system, and the freedom of the press in the individual States against Metternich, with the confidential assurance that these institutions might be kept in utter unfruitfulness through the superior power of the absolute Diet. Through this aim of the medium and smaller States at independence, in union with the Austrian jealousy of appiring Prussia, after the unity was renounced the Dualism also came to an end, and the Bundence for Federal Compact, that monster of oppressive immobility which surrendered the unity as well as the freedom of Germany to 34 princely sovereignties, was agreed upon. This manifold exploitation of the German people so far worked well, that not only the four smaller kingdoms outweighed the great and Middle States in the vote, and it was therefore clear that never, and under no circumstances, could one of these well-falled lecches fail from the convalencen body of the people. They added the enrouse provision that in order to change the old fundamental laws and introduce new, as well of the single States as of the conferation itself, not a majority but unanimity was necessary.

It will be useful to remark here, that among the foreign supports of the small and the medium States in their opposition to the Austrian-Prussian dualism.

It will be useful to remark here, that among the foreign supports of the small and the medium States in their opposition to the Austran-Prussian dualism, Prussia was not wanting. At first, we indeed saw Russia and Prussia—as the first desired to get all Poland, and the second entire Saxony—closely united. But now, on the contrary, when no personal advantage, but rather disadvantage, was to accrue, we find Russia just as little inclined as France or England, to regard quietly the aggrandizement of the two great German States. When afterward, Prussia, by the commercial advantages of the Zollverein, sought to develop her power into a real dualism and equality with that of Austria, Russia bitterly opposed the attempt.

with that of Austrie, Russia bifferly opposed the attempt.

It is again to the London Portfolio that we are indebted for the publication of the Russian memorandum of the year 1836. In our day an appendix to the
Pertfolio has appeared in London, which again
prints this memorandum and repeatedly recognizes
its importance to a right understanding of the Russian
policy. The object of this memorandum is to warn
the smaller German States against a union with the
Zollyseen or to force those out again which the smaller German States against a union with the Zollverein, or to force those out again which were already in. It represents the Russian Protectorate as the best defense of the middle and smaller States as well against Mediatization as against Revolution. As for the entry of the extra-German Provinces of Austria into the German Confederation, the House of Hapsburgh itself could not then think of it. It rather efficially announced on April 6, 1818, the following declaration, in accordance with the first article of the Federal Compact.

"Although the Austrian Government is properly justified in incompositing all of Germany in the German Bund, yet it will not do this as a proof to the Diet how little it intends to throw the defensive frontier of Germany beyond the App."

Then follows an enumeration of Austria's German Provinces belonging to the Bund, with the remark that all the remaining portion of the Austrian Monarchy should be excluded.

should be excluded.

It is observable, indeed, that the situation of Austria at that time was very different from what it is now. It was not yet compelled to renounce its Eastern policy, and to save itself in the West from the coasequences of Russian assistance. Russia did not yet coquet in so extremely dangerous a manner with the material and religious sympathies of the Hungarians and the Sclavenians, nor was the neaessity of obviating this sympathy by an incorporation with Germany yet apparent.

ng this sympathy by an incorporation with German and the paparent.

Thave now demonstrated the following by the active influences in the policy of the German Liet since the Congress of Vienna; the jealousy between Prussia and Austria; the public sentiment of Germany, cheated by Prussia, and yet more by the small States—by the first, for its own aggrandizement, and by the last, for the maintenance of their independence, and

France, England and Russia supporting the aim of the smaller States at Independence. The eye fast fixed upon these facts will readily understand the sweak and fixthe pethry pursued since the year 1848, and can easily foresee the result of the Dreslen Conferences and of this whole Babylonish confusion.

After the February Revolution in the year 1848, it was very clear that public opinion had advanced betwood the idea of the long-desired Empire, even to that of the Republic. But, unhappily, this progress was not sufficient to prevent the Prassian policy from celebrating the trumph of its thirty-three years' cuming and deception. Among the Frankfort Empireor-makers it found its dupes, who, at the expense of abandoning the German Provinces of Austria, carried the Frussian hereditary Empire by a few soles. Then we were to understand the purport of the Prassian coquetry with the popular feeling. This experience, thanks to the advice of Raidowitz, did not fail us. Prussia now rejected this work of the National Sovereignty, the German Imperial Constitution, with its suspensive velo—its universal suffrage and its fundamental rights—and even helped to repress with great cruelty the popular movements in its favor which appeared in Saxony, Rhenish Bavaria and Baden. Under the auspices of the Prince of Prussia in Freiburg, Rastadt and Mannheim, during three months twenty-six executions took place on the judgments of Courts Martial, to which must be afterward added three in the Prussian Rhine Provinces. After Prussia had thus again completely cured public opinion of its tendency to faith in herself, she did not seem inclined to use the profered opportunity for her own aggrandizement. The Constitution of the three Kings of Prussia, Hanover and Saxony, contained also such a declaration.

This Three Kings of Prussia, hanover and Saxony, contained also such a declaration.

This Three Kings' compact, and especially to increase and amend her geographical weakness, to fill out her wasp-shaped figure, or rather to unite the separate

offer itself to the smaller States as a bar against the Prussian projects of aggrandizement. Immediately Hanover and Saxony receded from the Three Kings' compact, and Prussa saw herself reduced to "Unon" with the small Princes, from which union the two Hesses already began to recoil.

Austria would not pause nor rest until it had driven Prussia from the forform hope of supremacy and the confederation. The next step toward it was the "Provisional Interim," or temporary Federal Administration, got up by Austria and Prussia in Sept. 49, to which the perjured Archduke John, with the consent of the other Gorman Governments, handed over the powers he had derived from the German National Assembly.

sembly. But how could the other Governments, and espe

But how could the other Governments, and especially the middle States, be satisfied with this equal dualism of Austria and Prussia, which seemed to anticipate the mediatization of the lesser Princes?

Which was duped here, Prussia or the princes? Evidently, Prussia. The first thing for the princes to accomplish was to allow Austria, returning breathless from the Hungarian struggle, againfo take a fast foothold in Germany, to subordinate the Prussian Union to a higher jurisdiction, in which the Hapsburgs should have a seat, as well as to assume a position toward threatening France, which had not yet shown by the peaceful limitation of the suffrage, that it contemplated no revolution. This was done by the "Intering," which, indeed contained the Dualism, but only as a temporary stopping place in the escape from the Prussian supremacy. The Interim served mainly, almost exclusively to subordinate the Prussian Union, and maintain a firm front against the West. The other German Governments consented to it merely up to the first of May, 1850; and the Four King's plain, which at that time appeared in Munich, and which once more sought to tickle public opinion with the hope of popular representation in the Diet, was the eloquent protest of the formerly ignored middle States, against the illusion that seemed to suppose them really ready to lose their independent existence in Austria and Prussia.

Since the 1st May, 1850, nothing has been achieved, and Germany has been really without any supreme. Federal authority. The miserable farce, the Erfurt

dependent existence in Austria and Prissia.

Since the 1st May, 1850, nothing has been achieved, and Germany has been really without any supreme Federal authority. The miserable farce, the Erfurt Parliament, that still-born bastard brother of the Frankfort Assembly, I may well omit, as well as the meeting of Union Cock-sparrows at Berlin, and the diplomatic Congress of Austria and the middle States at Frankfort. The only important point is the fact that Austria, with the kingdoms of Hanover, Saxony, Wurtemburg and Bavaria, the two Hesses, with Denmark on account of Holstein, Holland on account of Lusemburg and Limburg, and with Hesse-Homburg, would have the majority in the restricted as well as in the full Council of the old Diet, if it were reconstituted, and that Baden. Nassau and many other of the Union Governments only awaited a favorable moment to escape from the claws of the Prussau eagle into the old condition of division and distinity. As soon as Austria was sure of this and saw the threatened Western danger pass away, by the limitation of the right of suffrage in France, she took in the beginning of August, 1850, a firm step against the indecision of Prussia, and, with as much shamelessness as boldness, contended that the legal rights, existence and authority of the old German Diet had not been in any way affected or diminished by the declaration of its own dissolution which the Diet had pronounced, or by the resolves of the Frankfort Parliament. I spare the reader all comment on the reck-

nounced, or by the resolves of the Frankfort Parlia-ment. I spare the reader all comment on the reck-less perversion of all ideas of law by which this pre-tense was supported. Enough to confess that the thing was done. Austria, but just now so humiliated, arrested Prussia on the high road to German supremacy, and called on her again quietly to take her seat as a mere vassal under the Presidency of the Haps-

macy, and called on her again quietly to take her sent as a mere vassal under the Presidency of the Hapsburgs.

Prussin protests against this Austrian miracle of the resurrection of the old Diet in a long and most energetic memorandum, and the loquacious King. Frederic William IV. cannot help emphatically assuring a deputation of Berlin Magistrates, that the memorandum expresses his own "most intimate views" But mere talk does no good. By this time the Schleswig-Holstein and Hessian difficulties began to press, and Austria was now ready in earnest. At Bregenz it united itself with the Middle States to drive Prussia, with arms, out of all its positions of self-aggrandizement. At Warsaw, the Russian Czar applauded the compact. The mobilization and marching began. Then Prussia dropped its "union" altogether, and with it Mr. Radowitz, to whom the King seized the opportunity to write a very lachrymose letter, teeming with the lofty thought "I want to, but I can't."

At this juncture the sly becurocrat, Manteuffel, took the helim, with the super-cumming purpose of carrying through, instead of the Union, the dualism and equality of Prussia with Austria in the Diet.—This he undertook with precisely the same imposence which had caused the Union to be dropped. A famous, calculation for a statesman to be sure. This thoughtless unveiling of the frightful weakness, which had stready cost Prussia. God knows how many millions—it is said Forty.—formed the decisive turning point for the complete triumph of the House of Hapsburg. From this time forward, Warsaw and Olmutz could very tranquilly leave M. Manteuffel to his dualistic cognitations, sure that Prussia's side of the balance would rise, and that of Austria sink. Fortem forham justat. If Prussia would not make war, she must unconditionally prefer the legal continuation and validity of the old Diet, imsised on by Austria, to the Free Conferences at Dresden. In the old Diet she could resist the aggressions of Austria with its own weapons—that is, with the provision that for unneard-of sacrinces. Beside this, after the impo-tence of Prussia had thus been betrayed, her con-temptible policy suffered an unexampled defeat through the sudden predominance which Austria ac-quired with the majority of the German Govern-ments. But M von Manteuffel is a clever man. The Leipsic Reactionists have sent him a laurel crown, the evacuated Baden, Electoral Hesse, Hamburg and Schleswis-Holstein eatirely or in part wherear the Schleswig-Holstein entirely or in part, wherever the Austrian army appeared. Austria lives upon facts M von Manteuffel upon Parliamentary hopes. In Dresden he was to arrange everything. Let us follow him to Dresden.

On the 11th of January of the year, Prussia and Aus-On the lith of January of the year, Prussia and Austria after long shilly-shallying, brought in to the first Commission of the Bresten Conferences, the following project of an Executive of 9 members with 11 votes: Prussia, 2, Austria, 2: the 4 kingdoms each one, all the other States together 3. Which had the advantage here! Only Austria and the small States. Austria with the small States devoted to it had constantly the majority of 6 against 3 event of the other.

Austria with the small States devoted to it had constantly the majority of 6 against 5, even if the other States should vote always with Prussia.

Should Austria and Prussia, on the other hand, ever unite to werdinate the rest of Germany, then the middle States of similar sympathies to have a majority of six to five, and should Prussia once unite with Austria and the middle States, the smaller States would be entirely helpless. This project, consequently, contained neither the Equality nor the Dualism. I will gladly believe that at Olmutz they left undisturbed Mr Manteuffel's foolish hope of an equal dualism. Austria could quietly leave to the middle States the trouble of evading the consequences of the proposition.

sition.

In fact, the remaining projects in favor of Prussia were not long delayed. A parity in the Presidency, and even a complete military dualism, was desired, under which an Austrian and Prussian Prince would command the whole cleven votes. Against this at once arose the unanimous opposition of the middle States. Their support, as at the time of the Vienna Congress, was found in public opinion, in the first place. The King of Wurtemburg, who, on the 18th of June, 1849, permitted his dragoons to drive the German Parliament from its duty, now wrote a conclusion of the property letter to Prince Schwarzenberg upon Parliamentary Representation in the Diet. He knew as well as we that the time for it is past, but probably

thinks the people are as great fools as in the year 1819. In the second place, they were supported by the foreign powers, which were still more interested in preventing the Dualism which threatened the middle States, since Prussia had already given her consent to the entrance into the German Confederation of all the extra-German provinces of Austria. The pressure which Austria, thus removed from the East, would exercise on the West, was opposed from the Seine on political grounds, and from the Thames on commercial.

Seine on political grounds, and from the Thames on commercial.

While the labors of the First Committee at Dresden for the reconstruction of the Federation were thus nullified by the jeakousy between the Hapsburgs and Hohenzolierns, and by the spirit of independence in the smaller States supported both by public opinion, with which they cognetted, and by the foreign powers, the majority of the Second Committee found no difficulty in coming to an agreement as to the most extensive restrictions upon liberty. Removal of fundamental rights and free electoral laws from the constitutions of the several States, so far as any such criginating in 1848, still remain, independence of Ministers in respect to popular legislatures and their caprices, abolition of the right to refuse the taxes, wherever it exists, the army not to take eath to support the Federal Constitution, universal laws against the press, and the right to hold public meetings, such were the main propositions of the Second Committee.

The Third Committee was occupied with the in-

The Third Committee was occupied with the in-The Third Committee was occupied with the in-terests of Commerce and Industry, and here it is plain that a union between the Hanover Steuerverein, the Prussian Zollverein, and the Austrian prohibitive system in spite of the modifications of this last, was so much the less possible, as the material interests of the people were misused as the mere basis of dynas-tic interests.

And what must be the end of this Polish Diet of our irresponsible Princes! The ruling forces are the same as after the so-called War of Freedom. The re-

irresponsible Princes. The runing lorders are the same as after the so-called War of Freedom. The result must of course be the same.

The most important of the new propositions is the entrance of entire Austria into the Federation, and the Prussian corresponding demand of an equal Dualism. Not that Austria and Prussia could thereby be united. That union is impossible. Why does Austria wish the entrance of all its States! To confirm her high position in Germany. Why does Prussia wish a greater influence than she now has! To win Germany to herself. Even could they agree upon the project at would be only another cases field between the two houses.

It is clear which would be the winning side.—Whether the Hapsburgs, entering the German nation with a bodily majority of more than 25,000,000 soils, forming with land and people more than half, or the Hohenzollerns, with their merely theoretical increase of power established against the nature of things on nothing but a paragraph in a treaty. And yet the proud Austria will not make the desired concession to the short-sighted Prussian diplomacy. But this, after all, is a matter of indifference, for could Austria and Prussia agree upon this new hostile position, the circumstances would still be as bad as ever, for they could not, with all their military resources, withstand the opposition of the middle State, supported by the

io the short-sighted Prussian diplomacy. But this, after all, is a matter of indifference, for could Austria and Prussia agree upon this new hostile position, the circumstances would still be as bad as ever, for they could not, with all their military resources, withstand the opposition of the middle States, supported by the foreign powers.

And this is the place to say another word of Russia, whose momentary position toward the new project is not very clear. It once protested against the protest of France and England as uncalled for—Now, more probably, as says the Joseph des Debats, it has declared that it will remain neutral. It can hardly be the interest of Russia quaetly to see Hungary and Sclavonia incorporated into the German Federation, and Austria upon the alphway to Supremacy in Central Europe. The Crar will doubtlessly as much assist Prussia against the ascendency of Austria, as he formerly supported Austria against Prussia. A divided Germany is to him the best neighbor and harrier against France with its frahful centralization. Should Austria and Prussia now or ever unite upon this new project, and the French and English protest prove unavailing. I should not be surprised to see Russia fall back upon the beforementioned memorandum of the year 1834, and support the smaller Statesnot less against medialization than against revolution. At present this is far from necessary. The position of the little States, as well as of France and England, and the jealousy between Austria and Prussia, will prevent any dangerous movement. One can consequently contemplate with entire equaminity, the struggle of Austria to escape the natural consequences of having been saved by Russian assistance.

According to all appearances, nothing remains but the return to the old Dict. This step stood open to Prussia before, without calling her reserves under arms, without the symmetria in the provential of the fable, who had to lick up from the earth the porni nstration only to perform a lamentable comedy on Breslau we hear that upon the representation From Breslau we hear that upon the representation of Gottschalk's patriotic drama of Ferdinand Schill, the division in the corps of officers betrayed itself, as several Generals applauded and called for the Poet; while others, with a great number of officers, left the boxes in the course of the play, offended at seeing in the hero of the place an officer, whose spirit did not shrink at a breach of discipline. Consequently the drama was suppressed at Breslau and Berlin.

This miserable policy is already connelled, to be

Heriin.

This miserable policy is already compelled to behold an enemy even in patriotism. The sense that it is without support has already seized the ruling power. It robs it of confidence, while among the people it adds hatred to contempt. A spiritual authoricalls the French February Revolution a revolution of contempt, and such revolutions are the most radical.

of contempt, and such revolutions are the most radical.

And with the return to the old state of things, nothing is achieved. If Austria must for the moment refrain from plucking the tempting fruit of the Dresden Conferences, which the Prussian stupidity has suffered to ripen for her, she will still keep them in her eye, because they have become to her—over-whelmed as she is by debts, and poverty compelling her to excessive efforts—quastions of vital importance. In the midst of the old Diet the contest between Prussia and Austria must renew itself, and as the overwhelming influence of Austria upon the German Governments secured it the majority in the lesser as in the larger council, in the old Diet, so nothing will now remain for Prussia but to rely upon the most unpopular of all the arrangements of the Federal compact, that requiring unanimity for every innovation. Thus the Protestant Power must represent immobility, and that in the face of despotic Austria. And here we see the great difference between the present state of things and that after the so-called War of Freedom. The treacherous, dissembling policy of the before-mentioned Prussian memorandum of 1822, which all its pretentions of liberalism, was unmasked at the very moment in whigh it celebrated its greatest triumph. With the Prussian hereditary Empire decreed at Frankfort, begins Prussia's open war against Freedom. The proof of the hostility to Liberty cherished by the Prussian Bureauccracy is written in blood.

In the victorious progress of the revolution an effort to save the house of Hohenzoliera was made

Prussian Bureauceracy is written in blood.

In the victorious progress of the revolution an effort to save the house of Hohenzollern was made through the son of the Prince of Prussia, his "intelligent" mother, and perhaps through the concession of the Imperial Constitution, before rejected with classian. But the step was as much too late as the entry of the Duchess of Orieans with her son into the French Chamber, and the grant of electoral reform to France. The second great advantage for Freedom lies here, that the opposition of Prussia, of the little States and of foreign powers, will be always sufficient to hinder Austria from saving herself in Germany from the consequences of the Russian interterence in Hungary. The Austrian policy will receive a rebuff as severe as the Prussian has already experienced. Austria, ejected by Russia from the East, and appailed by the opposition of the West, must be broken down. As by the succumbing of Prussia, Freedom gamed, so will the right of nationfruesia. Freedom gamed, so will the right of nationalities by the fall of Austria. The mutual jealousy is intense, but greater is their common fear of Revolution. And they will quarrel a nimess rivalry, until the central European Federal Republic buristhem

LUDWIG SIMON, (aus Trier.)

FIRE AT COBURG, CANADA .- On Saturday, 17th, a fire broke out in a lane to the north of King-st. Coburg, and the entire block of buildings extending from Mr. Terry's new house, King-st. on the east, to from Mr. Terry's new house. King-st. on the east, to Division-st., thence north to the place where it commences, were a mass of ruins. The following is a list of the sufferers. John House, baddler and harness-maker. — Daunt, auctioneer. Vanduson & Co. merchants and general dealers. John Bennett, dry goods merchant and tallow chandler. Stewart House, grocer and general deier, and Win Pearson, barness-maker.

THE MORMONS ON BEAVER ISLAND .- The Detruit Tribune of the 21st says: "The United States stemmship Michigan left this port at 3 o'clock to-day, stemship Michigan left this port at a orciock to-day, for Beaver Island, having on board District Attorney Bates and a number of judicial officers, with the view, we understand, of arresting Strang and his principal followers, on the charge of treason and various other offences." CITY ITEMS.

Mr. Henry Vandervoort, the gentlemanly and efficient Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, sailed on Saturday in the "Arctic," for the purpose of attending the World's Fair. John Sparks, Esq., his assistant will attend to the duties of his office while absent.

EXPLANATION .- The Mirror says : After the speeches in the morning, a party of gentleman, including the numbers of the Calunct, drove out to the ele-gant mandon of Major Williams, where they partook of a

Descener means breakfast.

Another Railroad Project .- The persons who petitioned the Board of Assistants on Thursday evening for a Railroad in the Second-ave., propose to lay a double track through the Secondave. from One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. to Christrie-st., through Christie to Grand, through Grand to Bowery, through the Bowery to Chatham-st., through Chatham to William, through William to Hanoversquare : return single track from Hanover-square to Pearl-st., through Pearl-st. to Chatham-st.

Another Steamship .- Wm. H. Brown is building at his yard foot of Twelfth-st., a steamship two hundred and twenty-five feet in length thirty one feet breadth of beam, nineteen feet depth of hold, and twelve hundred tuns burden. She is intended for the California trade, to run on the Pacific

ACCIDENT CAUSED BY RACING .- A young ACCIDENT CAUSED BY KACING.—A young man named Geo. Fich, residing in Thirty-second-st near Third-av. fell from the top of stage No. 465. O'Keefe & Duryea's Line, and was seriously injured. He was taken to the Sixteenth Ward Police Station, where he was attended by Dr. Booream, after which he was taken home. The driver of the stages was racing at the time with one of the stages of the Phomix line, belonging to French, Sanderson & Co. He was arrested, but refused to give his name.

DEATH IN A POLICE STATION .- At halfpast 11 o'clock on Thursday night, a woman named Mary Sullivan, having a child about ten months old in her arms, in a dying condition, applied at the Saxih Ward Station house for lodging, it was furnished her, the child died during the night.

INQUESTS BY THE CORONER.-The Cor-

Inquests by the Coroner.—The Coroner held an inquest on Friday, at the Fourth Ward Station House, upon the body of James Garrison, a native of Mass. 60 years of age, whose death was caused by convulsions. The deceased was found on Thursday night in front of No. 19 Cherry-st., in a very feeble condition, by officer Kane, of the Fourth Ward, who endeavored to assist him to the Station house. He walked about half a block, but was unable to proceed further. A hand-cart was then procured, and he died while on the way to the Police Station. He had been turned into the street by Roger Dregman, of No. 19 Cherry-st., with whom he had been stopping for several days.

An inquest was held at the Fifth Ward Police Station, upon the body of a colored lad, named Boston Johnson, a native of New-Jersey, 16 years of age, whose death was caused by injuries accidentally received by being run over by the Hudson River Railread cars. It appears that about 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, the decaused jumped upon the cars as they were passing the corner of Laight-st, and immediately after jumped off again, but fell on the inside of the track. Notwithstanding the train was going very slow at the time, it could not be stopped, and one of the cars passed over his body crushing it in a dreadful manner, and causing instant death. No blame was attached to the driver by the interpretation of the interpretation of the driver by the interpretation. ing it in a dreadful manner, and causing instant death. No biame was attached to the driver by the

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.-Thomas Dowd was on Friday arrested for stealing carriage-springs from the depot of the Long Island Ratiroad Company, valued at about \$29. He was convicted and sent to the County Jail for three months.

The Paw Paw Journal, is the title of a neat little paper just started at the village of Paw Paw, in Van Buren county, Mich., by James L. Gantt. The Journal ably advocates Whig principles, and de votes a portion of its columns to the dissemination of agricultural intelligence. The establishment of a Whig paper in Michigan is an important undertaking in itself, as in the Hd Congressional District, where the Journal is published, there are seven Whig papers, to fourteen pensioned opposition presses.

WHIG MASS MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Governor Wm. F. Johnston was held at Philadelphia on Friday evening, for the purpose of expressing their approval of his patriotic exertions to free the State from debt, to promote the public interests, and to sustain the public credit. Wm. Neal, Esq., presided, and a number of speeches were made

## Education in England. LUTTER FROM THOMAS CARLYLE.

on the 7th inst. CHELSEA, May 7, 1851.

On the 7th inst.

Chelsea, May 7, 1851.

Dhar Sir: I unfortunately cannot attend your meeting this evening, but will take the offered opportunity of testifying, if it should be judged of any moment, that I do altogether approve of your enterprise, consider it to be one of the most pressingly needful in our day, and with my whole heart wish it speedy and complete success. I think if ever there was a cause worth pleading before the public from platforms, yours falls under that description, in the present state of matters among us. To myself it sorrowfully seems, and has long seemed, one of the most singular, and I will add disgraceful, facts under the sun, that in a country so rich in all human means as England—and rich, too, in heroic ancestors, and noble remembrances, and almonitions toward whatever is highest—the mass of the population should remain at this day, not only ill-educated, according to the current insufficient notions and standard, but not educated at all, left to live and to die, generation after generation, as if there had no knowledge ever come into the world, and the "art of thinking," nay, the very art of reading and spelling, had not yet been invented! What is the meaning of Church, what is the meaning of State, or of society at all, if this is to be the practice of it? "Without education," says Lutker, "men are as bears and wolves," Is it not the clearest duty, prescribed by nature herself, under silent, but real and awful penalties, on governing persons in every society, to see that the people, sed far as possible, are taught, that wherever governing persons in every society, to see that the people, ad far as possible, are taught; that wherever a citizen is born, some chance be offered him of becoming "a man," and not "a bear or wolf," and more care be had that the intellect of such citizen, which is the sacred lamp of heaven, and (in the truest sense) God's own "revelation" to him, be not left smoothered under dark innorances. truest sense) God's own "revelation" to him, be not left smothered under dark ignorances, sensualities, and zordid obstructions, but made to shine for him, and guide his steps toward a good goal. This is forever the duty of governors and persons of authority n human societies. This duty once neglected and forgotten on their part, it is too fatally certain all other duties will gradually become impossible for them, and prove nugatory and imaginary as performed by them. In our present mode of management in England, where the so-called governors have neither honor nor will to attempt this long neglected and imperatively needful enterprise of getting the people taught, it has become the duty of every good citizen to come forward and do what in him lies that it might be neglected no longer. This is the sanction of your meeting and agitation, whatso-ever meetings and agitations may want proper sancthe sanction of your meeting and agitation, whatso-ever meetings and agitations may want proper san-tion, you appear to me to have it. Hands to the work, then; and rest not till by such methods as work, then, and rest not this by such microols as you have, something effectual is got done in this most pressing of public causes. Shame upon us, and upon all Englishmen, if England cannot at last, in these fities of the nineteenth century, so much as teach all her children the four-and-twenty letters. In haste, I remain, yours very faithfully, T. CARLYLE, John S. Shith, Esq., Sec., &c. &c.

CROPS, WEATHER, &c .- The Tallahassee CROPS, WEATHER, &C.—The Tallahassee (Fla.) Sentinel gives an account of a violent squall, accompanied by hail and a prodigious fall of rain, which occurred there on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and lasted some four or five hours. It set in from the northwest, and it is supposed to have greatly injured the crops in the vicinity. So great was the fail of rain that on level ground the water became a solid sheet. The wash must have been tremendous on rolling ploughed lands. The hail, it was thought, was too hath to have done much injury. The Sentinel adds that the season thus far has been very unpropritious for crops in that region, the weather having been remarkably cool.

The Cahauda (Ala.) Dallas Gazette, of the 9th inst. says. We have had frost several mornings this month We learn from the planters that the cotton is very much injured.

KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT.-We learn that a lid was killed by a blow from the trank of one of the elephants attached to Raymond & Co's menagerie, in Derby, during the exhibition there on Wednesday. As is frequently the case, a crowd of boys were feeding the animal with nuts, applies, &c., when the deceased, who was among the number, wantonly tured the trunk with some sharp instrument which enraged the elephant.

New-Haven Palladum, Friday.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar ... This Day Ciscuit Court.—Nos. 390, 391, 453, 454, 455, 456, 456, 456, 456, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466.

Superior Court.—Published on Satur-

Superior Court ... FRIDAY, May 23.

Catharine N. Forrest against Edwin Forrest.—This case theing the cross-suit for divorce being called. Mr. O'Conor intimated they were resily.

Mr. Van Euren stated that there is a motion in the cause, made by plaintiff, now pending before Judge Duer, in which plaintiff, now pending before Judge Duer, in which plaintiff asks for a special or struck. Jury to try the case, and argument is to be had or the motion on Saturday. The additional in support of the motion said that plaintiff could not have a fair trial without having a struck Jury. A motion has also been made on the part of Mrs. Forrest for a commission to examine a witness in Pennsylvania. I presume he is considered a material witness, although she is, as said, now ready. On the part of defense notice has also been served of notice to examine a witness in another State, and I believe also a notice accompanies it for a stay of proceedings 20 days. This witness we were in expectation would arrive here. She had been here, and promised to attend again, but is prevented from doing so by sickness, and we must have her testimony by commission. From looking at the case, and under all these circumstances, although very much gratified to find that plaintiff is ready, the case is hardly in a position for trial, and I would ask to have it reserved till after to-morrow, when the motions will probably be disposed of. There are a vast number of witnesses in the case.

Mr. O'Conor said he was ready in this cause to go on, and will be glad to do so. We have not now our witnesses in Court. I only heard a few minutes since that the cause was on the calendar, yet I have enough witnesses in Court to begin, so there is no difficulty in trying it from that cause. The only matter of fact beyond the minutes nade an affidavit that she could not fact the motion on our part involves no stay of proceedings.

Mr. Van Buren—Do you deny she says that she candary at the motion on our part involves no stay of proceedings. Before Judge Oakley.
Catharine N. Forrest against Edwin For-

Mr. Van Buren - Do you deny she says that she can-Mr. Van Buren—Do you deny she says that she cannot proceed to trial without the material witness?

Mr. O'Conar—Mrs. Forrest has about 100 material witnesses, but she can try this case with five of them. As to the other 95, we will take as many of them as we know we can get. We have asked for as stay of proceedings. It is true we have given notice for a commission to examine a witness who is sand to be material to the trial. If the only object is that the case be merely passed till Monday, so that we can proceed with it then, I am willing. Your Honor will perceive that my chent (Mrs. F.) is not in Court, but we are prepared, notwithstanding, to proceed with the case to-day.

we are prepared, however, the care to day.

Mr. Vas Buren—I do not desire to have it lay over till Monday. On that day I may not be here, but on Tuesday or Wednesday may be.

The Court said it would reserve the cause till Monday, when it would be seen if ready, &c.

Before Judge Duer.

The Con. Rommer, N.

John Mount against The Geo. Bommer, N Y. Manure Co.—By an efficer of the Society to recover for alleged extra services, but defined as being so Verdict for defendants.

Superior Court .... SATURDAY, May 24. Forrest against Forrest.—The argument in the notion for a Commission to take testimony, did not proceed on Saturday afternoon. During the argument in the orenoon, Mr. O Conor stated that Mr. F. has appealed from hat part of the decision of the Special Term of Supremerourt, which prohibits him from proceeding in his suit for isorice against Mrs. F. in Philadelphia.

> U. S. District Court .... SATURDAY, May 24 Before Judge Betts

Alleged Cuban Expedition. - Induct-Alleged Cuban Expedition.—Industrumts.—The Grand Jury came into Court with bills of indictment against John L. O'Sullivan, Captam Lewis, and Major Slessinger, charged with being engaged in fitting out an expedition against Cuba. The arties being out on bail, bench warrants were issued. Capt. Lewis entered into sureties for his appearance at trial, Mr. Charles O'Conor continuing to be his bail in the sum of \$5,000, and it is said will also continue hail for Major Slessinger. Mr. O'Sullivan, it was understood, would appear on Monday, and continue his recognizances for trial.

U. S. Circuit Court. Before Judges Nelson and Betts.

Motion was made for arrest of judgment.

and new trial, in the case of Douglass, convicted of the murder of the second mate of the Glenn, and ar-gument heard, to be continued. U. S. Marshal's Office.

Excess of Passengers.—The British ships Australia and Essex, and the ship Coriolanus were seized, each for having on board a larger number of passengers, according to tunnage, than the law allows. The A had an excess of 23, the E. of 30, and the C. of 21. Capt. Smith, of the Essex, was held to bad in \$1,500, to bring an excess of passengers being in the nature of a criminal charge. Capt. Chadwick, master of the British bark Solway, was arrested and held to bad in \$500, for having an excess of eight passengers—where the excess is under 20, the action being against the master only, but where over 20, against both ship and master.

George S. Tucker was arrested on ex-

George S. Tucker was arrested on exemplified copies of indictment found against him at Sag Harbor, for cruel and unusual punishment of seamen on board the ship Commodore Preble, at Java, of which vessel he was an officer.

U. S. Commissioner's Office ... May 25

The following letter was addressed by

Mr. Carlyle to a great meeting in support of the National Public School Association, held in London

Before Commissioner Bridgham.

Charge of Attempt at Revolt.—John Parper & New-York and Eric Railroad Guide.

Charge of Attempt at Revolt.—John Parper & Brothers.

Charge of Attempt at Revolt.—John Parper & Brothers.

The Harmony of Prophecy By Rev. Alexander Keith. 12mo. pp. 439. Harper & Brothers. brampion, seamen of the ship Baltimore, from Liver-pool, were examined on the above charge. On an oc-casion at sea difficulty took place between Parker and the second mate, and the captain interposed and blows were given. One of the other hands got P. his knife, and the captain was resisted in his efforts to secure Parker. They were committed.

U. S. Commissioner's Office .... SATURDAY, May 24. Before Joseph Bridgham, Esq., Commissioner. George W. Comstock and Wm. Henry Comstock, arrested on a charge of obtaining from the Post Office a large number of letters directed to Lu-cius S. Comstock, for the purpose of obstructing the correspondence and prying into the secrets of said complainant, were discharged in that

ainant, were discharged on bail. John Lyons, second mate of the ship Forest Queen, arrested on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon on Francis Allen, one of the crow of said ship, was committed for examination

Supreme Court... SATURDAY May 24.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Mitchell.

Alexander Bain against Henry O'Reilly et al.—Injunction heretofore granted, made perpetual.

Motion to strike out names of certificate holders to
whom Mr. O'Reilly gave certificates, denied.

Before Judge Edwards.

Before Judge Edwards.

Motion by Mr. Hoxie on behalf of Wm Motion by Mr. Hoxie on behalf of Win. Burr, for mandamus to County Clerk of Kings Co., requiring him to receive for record a conveyance which he refused to receive on the ground of a deficit in the acknowledgment by the Commissioner. The certificate of the Commissioner stated the testimony, but failed to add the items satisfactory to him. The Court held that the ground taken by the Clerk was good, and denied the motion.

By Judge Etwards.

Lewis Curtis, et al, against David Leautt, receiver, 40 .-- David Leavitt, receiver, against Richard M. Blatchford, et al. -- As to North American Trust Company business—On order in pursuant to an act to facilitate the determination of existing suits. The Court thinks the intention was that all the testing should be taken before the referee. The proofs were closed in December last, and there is no ood reason why the proofs should be opened and the earing of the cause postponed.—Motion denied.

The Motion Calendar before Judge Edmonds was called through, with the exception of cases, and a new Calendar ordered to be made up.

Circuit Court ..... FRIDAY, May 23.

Before Judge King.

Marsh & Frear against Backus & Osborne and Thomas Carnly, skeriff.—Plaintiffs, in May
of last year, sold to Abraham Roberts, a merchant of Michigan, then in this city, nearly \$1,000 worth of dry goods on credit, and they were shipped on board a canal boat foot of Broad-st., directed to Michigan. Mr. Roberts was indebted to Backus & Osborne, and Mr. Roberts was indebted to Backus & Osborne, and they got out an attachment as against a non-resident debtor; and the Sheriff, the day after they were shipped, seized the goods on board the boat as the property of Mr. Roberts. Marsh & Freartook them out of the Sheriff's hands on giving bonds to abide this suit. It appeared that Mr. Roberts stated to Marsh & Frear that his arrangements with those to whom he was indebted in New-York were all saits factory, and on the strength of that the credit was given to him. The jury under the charge, considered that there had been design or mistake in making the representation, and that the title to the goods in conrepresentation, and that the title to the goodsequence had not passed. Verdict against the for plaintiffs, valuing the property at \$978.

Court of General Sessions ... Friday, May 13. Sentenced.—Win. T. Jarvis and Henry Rogers, having previously pleaded guilty to a arree of obtaining goods by false pretenses, were is morning sentenced to the State Prison for one

The trial of John Graham and Dewit C Graham for assault on James Gordon Bennett, e itor of the Heraid, which was set down for to-day, was postpened until the first Monday of the June term.

Grand Larceny.—Chancey Baker, indict-ed for grand larceny, in steading \$90 and a gold ring

in January last, from Henry Simmons, at a house in Third-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., was placed on trial. The evidence failed to substantiate the indictment, and the District Attorney abundoned the case. The jury gave a formal verdict of acquittal, and the accused was discharged.

Discharge of the Grand Jury.—The Grand Inquest, having concluded their labors, came the Grand Inquest, having concluded their labors, came the sad condition of all the City Prisons, and allide in strong terms to the ceris which result from the Sunday traffic in andent spirits. The presiding Judge said the Court fully concurred with the Grand Inquest in the sentiments contained in the presentment. The Grand Inquest than discharged, with the description. Grand Jury were then discharged, with the thanks

Trial for Grand Larceny.—Horatio DeForest was put on trial charged with grand larceny, in
stealing a gold chain valued at \$90 from Messrs. Pfeifer and Franck, jewelers, of 35 Cortiand-st, in the
month of April, 1849. Charles F. Franck testified
that in the month of April, 1849, the prisoner and
another young man came into his store in Cortlandst, and wished to look at some goods. They were
shown some articles, and selected some for purchase,
when suddenly De Forest's companion recollected
that he had left his memorandum book at his hotel,
and went after it. He had been gone some time
when DeForest went after him. While the two were
in the store a boy came in with a dozen gold chains,
which were not yet finished. After they had left the
store it was discovered that one of the unfinished
chains was missing. The prisoner was arrested in
June, 1849, by officer Merritt, of the Fifth Ward, on
the charge of having taken the chain. The prosecution fixed the date of the alleged larceny at the 3d of
April. The defense introduced several withcesses to
prove that on that day Mr. DeForest was in Troy.
The District Attorney did not ask for a conviction,
and the jury under the instruction of the Court, rendered a verdict of Not Guilty. Trial for Grand Larceny .- Horatio De-

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Union of Extremes" is the title of a Discourse on Liberty and Slavery delivered in the New-Jerusalem Church, Astor-place, by Rev. SOLYMAN BROWN. Applying the principles of allegerical interpretation to the development of history. the author infers that "among all the various for tunes of the successive generations of our planet, it is our peculiarly auspicious destiny to be born and educated in the spiritual morning of the tenth day of the seventh month of the fiftieth year of the history of the Church on earth, or in the early twilight of the Grand Jubilee of the World, when "the morning stars are singing together and the sons of God shout ing for joy." The discourse is elaborated with great ngenuity, and breathes a hopeful and generous spirit

"THE YEAR BOOK OF FACTS IN Science and Art," for 1850, by John Timbs, reprinted from the London Edition, contains a record of the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, arranged in appropriate divisons. It is a iseful depository of facts. (18mo. pp. 328. Philadelphia : A. Hart.)

The Philadelphia Magazines. SARTAIN has a spirited story called

The Couching Lion," and an elaborate criticism of Boker's Plays. The embellishments are abundant, as usual, especially those drawn from scenes in Scripture history—Granam contains one of Tuckerman's fine literary essays, and a descriptive poem by Bayard Taylor. Herbert's sporting articles are always fresh and lively. His description of the Moose and Moose Hunting, in this number, takes you into the heart of the winter forest.-Goden is made up principally of contributions from popular female magazinists. (Dewitt & Davenport. H. Long & Brother.)

Books

Books

Received at the Tribune Office for the week ending Saturday, May 24.

Thoughts on Self-Culture. Addressed to Women. By Maria G. Gray, and her sister, Emily Shirruff. 12mo. pp. 464. Boston: Crosby & Nichols. Sold by C. S. Francis & Co.

The Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Samboys at the Great Exhibition. By Henry Mayhew and George Cruikshank. Stringer & Townsend.

Dictionary of Sacred Quotations. By Rev. H. Hastings Weld. 12mo. pp. 456. Lindsay & Blakiston. Sold by Dewitt & Davenport.

Practical Anatomy and Physiology. First Book and Second Book. By T. S. Lambert, M. D. 12mo. pp. 258, 408. Leavitt & Co.

The Lorgnette. By ik. Marvel. In two vols. Fourth Edition. Stringer & Townsend.

Intermarriage, or Beauty, Health and Intellect. By Alexander Walker. 12mo. pp. 344. Lindsay & Blakiston. Sold by Dewitt & Davenport.

Lesons in Modern Farming, or Agriculture for Schools. By Rev. John L. Blake. 12mo. pp. 428. Mark H. Newman & Co.

Mary Lawson. By Eugene Sue. Stringer & Townsend.

The Girlhood of Shakspere's Heroines. By Mary

Send.

The Girlhood of Shakspere's Heroines. By Mary Cowden Clarke. Tale VI. Isabella. George P. Putnam.
First Impressions of England and its People. By
Hugh Miller. 12mo. pp. 439. Boston Gould &

The Dennings and their Beaux. By Miss Loslie. 8vo. pp. 111. Phil: A. Hart. Sold by Dewitt & Dapp. 111. Phit: A. Hart. Solid by Dewitt & Davenport.
The Gold-Worshippers. 8vo. pp. 142. Harper & Brothers.
Harper's New-York and Eric Railroad Guide. Bar-

Keith. 12mo. pp. 439. Harper & Brothers.

The Year Book of Facts in Science and Art. By
John Timbs. 18mo. pp. 328. Phil.: N. Hart.
Sold by Dewitt & Davenport.

Stray Arrrows. By the Rev. Theo. Ledyard Cuyler.
18mo. pp. 167. Robert Carter & Brothers. The Art Journal. May. George Virtue. C. S. Fran-

cis & Co. Littell's Living Age. No. 367. Dewitt & Davenport. Blackwood's Edingburgh Magazine. May. L. Scott

Blackwood's Edingburgh Magazine. May. L. Scott & Co.

The Christian Record. April. Bloomington, Indiana. Western Horticultural Review. May. Cincinnati: John A. Warder. Hine's Progress Pamphiets. No. 4. Cincinnati: Bayley & Freeman.
Godey's Lady's Book. June. H. Long & Brother. Dewitt & Davenport. The Farmer's Guide. No. 18. L. Scott & Co. Buchanan's Journal of Man. May. Cincinnati. North American Miscellany. No. 17. N. Palmer & Co.

Sartain's Union Magazine. June. Dewitt & Davenport.

The International Magazine. June. Stringer & Townsend.
The Daguerreian Journal. May. S. D. Humphrey.
Graham's Magazine. June. Dewitt & Davenport.
The Ladies Depository. Lane & Scott.

LATER FROM TEXAS .- The steamship LATER FROM TEXAS.—The steamship Louisiana, Capt. Lawless, arrived yesterday from Galveston, which port she left the 13th.

Trade of the Trimity—The total amount of cotton raised on the Trimity, last year, has been carefully ascertained to be 11,975 bales. The planting force of the Trimity has doubled by immigration within the last twelve months. Old plantations have been greatly enlarged, and more seed has been put in the ground than ever before. The crop of this year will be between two and three times as large as that of last year. The amount of shipments of merchandise, up the Trimity, have greatly exceeded the downward freight, during the past season. Improvements are

up the Trinity, have greatly exceeded the downward freight, during the past season. Improvements are being made, and a light drought hoat is to put on the Trinity, carrying 400 bales, which will make trips as high as Porter's Buff, and, perhaps, Dallas. English Immagrants.—About twenty-five arrived on the Maria Burt, on the 6th inst., on their way to Mish County. They were met at Galveston by Capt. McKenzie, Superintendent of the Emigrant and Colonization. Society, who has shown them to their homes.

onization. Society, who has shown them to their homes.

Accounts from all points represent the people active in their determination to clear out their streams and prepare them for profitable navigation.

The excavator employed on the eastern portion of the Galiveston and Brazos Canal, is succeding according to expectation. In one day this machine removed Socushic yards of earth and shells. Half of the work at Rattleanuke Point was completed last week. The channel does not fill up, after being once opened, through the soft must be the Bay.

moved 800 cubic yards of earth and sheets. Had so, the work at flattleanake Point was completed last week. The channel does not fill up, after being once opened, through the soft mod in the Bay.

The Brazos has fallen so far that all danger is considered over.

[N. O. Delta, 1612.]

FROM BRAZOS SANTIAGO .- Arrival of U. FROM BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—APPROVE STROOPS.—The steamship Fainty, Capt. Foote, arrived this morning from Brazos Santiago, via Aransas Bay, bringing \$17,377 in specie on freight. Among her passengers we notice the names of Col. Abercrombie and family, Major Russell and family, Lieut. Lear and family, and Lieut. Lewis, of the U. S. Army, besides 158 men belonging to the 5th Infantry. The news is of little or no importance. The news is of little or no importance.
[New-Orleans Picayune, 16th.

EAGLE CAUGHT .- Last week, Mr. Green, of Waltham, Mass, succeeded in capturing by means of a steel trap, a large grey Eagle, on Prospect Hill, in that town. The Eagle measures six feet from tip to tip. Mr. Green was severely bilten in the arm by the bird while taking it kome.

PATITIOTIC TOAST .- The Sarannah (Ga.) News says that a collation given in that place by Mr. Potter, the owner of the slave Sims, to the Boston Nene says that a common state Sims, to the Boston Marshals, one of the since the following toast:

"The North and the South-May the links of the chain that binds their Union be stronger than ever—the Abshitissist pitched into h—II, and Bunker Hill Monument rolled against the gate."